The Arrival and Reception of Lord Elgis The Effect of the Reciprocity Treaty-ing of Parliament.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ARRIVAL AT

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ARRIVAL AT SHERBROOKE.

[From the Sherbrooke Gazette Extra, June 8.]
Lord Elgin arrived at Sherbrooke on Saturday, about 11 A. M.

Sheriff Bowen the Mayor, received Lord Elgin on alighting from the cars, and introduced him to the councillors and other citizens, and to several ladies who were present—and then addressed him a congratulatory and loyal address, to which Lord Elgin replied as follows:—

who were present—and then addressed him a congratulatory and loyal address, to which Lord Eight replied as follows:

"My visit to Washington, although not precisely in my official capacity of Governor General, but rather as eavoy extraordinary—if it has not accomplished in every particular, all I could have whished. I have reason to believe the result will be beneficial to the inhabitants of the British provinces. It has ever been one of the leading objects of my forts in Canada to promote commercial interquese and kindly feelings between the people of the province and the neighboring States. I was mot in Washington in the most cordial and liberal spirit, and at Portland the people received and treated me in the most handsome manner. On crossing the frontier and looking at the forests, I thought that the proprietors would not be unwilling to have their lumber pass free of duty to the United States markets; and when I saw some fine horses and cattle in the fields, if occurred to me that the owners would be pleased to send them over the border free of duty. And again, when looking at the houses by the way-side I thought that perhaps the inmates might have some eggs and poultry which they would be glad to send to market, without paying duty. So that, however some may be disposed to look upon reciprocity, I am sure the people will not be displeased with it."

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF LORD ELGIN

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF LORD ELGIN AT MONTHEAL.

(From the Montreal Herald, June 12.)

On Saturday a few gentlemen of this city, among whom were included, by the kindness of the Grand Trunk Company, the representatives of most of the city press, were conveyed across the river in L'Aigle, the ferry bost of the company, to the station at Longueuil, for the purpose of proceeding to St. Hyacinthe, to meet the Governor General, who was expected to arrive at that place on his way to Quebec. Arrived at the Longueuil wharf, they found there the steamer Admiral, with a detachment of the Tist Regiment, which had arrived in that vessel from Quebec, to serve as a guard of honor to his Excellency.

Apropos of this detachment, we learned that the brave fellows—one hundred in number, under the command of Captain Price—had met with somewhat villanous treatment the day before from the weather on the way from Quebec. In fact, they arrived with clothes scaked with rain, and arms certainly not the more bright for the damp to which they had been exposed. Mr. Martin, however, the able superintendent of freight at Longueuil station, quickly cleared out one of his warehouses, and our gallant friends of the 71st being lodged therein, speedily adjusted their plumage, and in the evening they amused themselves by Highland flings and other popular dances, which were varied by musical performances, alternately instrumental and vocal. On Saturday morning they were in excellent trim, looking not at all the worse for their ducking of the day before.

Leaving the gallant men of the 71st at Longueuil, the Montreal party were quickly hurried along the line to St. Hyacinthe, where they found a considerable assembly of notable and less notable inhabitants waiting at the station. They disembarked, and after waiting for about three quarters of an hour, the whistle announced the arrival of the train with the Governor-General on board. In the same car we noticed Sir Cusack and Lady Roney, Mr. Hamilton, A. D. C., and Mr. Oliphant, who has come out to a

Mr. Dessaules then read the following address:— Mr. Dessaulles then read the following address:—
Mr Lonn—Permit the city town council and population
of St. Hyscinthe, towards whom your Excellency has always testified an especial interest, to present their respects and offer you at the same time their most cordial
congratulations on your arrival in Canada.
Permit: w. mr Lord, to assure your Excellency that
you can reckon among this population none but friends
and admirers of those high and brilliant qualities of mind
and heart which Providence has lavished on your Excellency.

lency.
We have followed your Excellency with the greatest in

lency.

We have followed your Excellency with the greatest interest through the different phases of your sojourn in the mother country, and have seen with the most lively satisfaction how brilliant has been the reception given you, and how fattering the approbation you have received. In our eyes, my Lord, they were fully merited; for we have always thought that we saw in your Excellency a sincer and enlightened friend of these Colonies, and have always seen throughout your conduct as chief of the government of this province the most lively desire to promote its prosperity and to insure its general well-being.

We have remarked with pleasure, my Lord, that each of the visits with which you have been pleased to honor our town has been marked by a coincident realization of some advance over the past, and on this occasion, we are happy to feel assured that we have no longer to do with a local or partial progress due to the efforts of individuals merely; but we have to congratulate your Excellency on the happy conclusion of negotiations relative to the treaty of commercial reciprocity which has just been concluded between the government of this province and that of the great and prospersons neighboring republic, and to thank you cordially for the active part you have taken in them.

We have been narticularly pleased to see your Excel-

and that of the great and provided in the active part you look, and to thank you cordially for the active part you have taken in them.

We have been particularly pleased to see your Excellency attack your name to this important negotiation, which will exert so powerful an influence on the future prosperity of the country, whose production it will very soon double. We have seen therein another proof of the nuccasing solicitude which your Excellency has brought to bear on the accomplishment of the duties of your high station; and we venture to add that we believe we see in the result the effect which your Excellency's personal character has exerted, as well at London as at Washington.

will be secured by the best thrown out to the Southarn members remain to be seen. It is probable that they may be attack with it, walls industing the hope that still further concessions may be made to them. In case they may regard it as satisfactory, there is, perhaps, little reason to doubt that the ratification of the Senate may be obtained. There is one thing that surprises us very much in connection with the formation of this reciprocity treaty, and that is the statement to the effect that Lord Et a signed it on behalf of the British government. If such be the case, the natural inference must be, that the British Minister has been superseded in the matter, and his duties transferred to Lord Elgin. It seems the more singular when it is recollected that Mr. Crampton has had full control of the matter as the representative of the British government, and has for years carried on negotiations with the American government on the subject. We rather think the organs labor under a willul mistake, because they do not choose to inform her Majestry's Canadian subjects that the Earl of Elgin was merely bearer of the final instructions of the British government to Mr. Crampton; for we can hardly conceive it possible that the British Minister would be deprived of his official character in the important matter of signing a treaty. One version of the Frovincial Legislature. This, we presume, is another blunder. The Provincial Legislature has no need to take action upon the matter, for, if we mistake not, the act of 1848 includes everything necessary to be done and provided the treaty be ratified by the Senate of the United States and the Parliament of England, reciprocity must become the international law of the two countries. would of itself be their best reward.

CITY HAIL, MONTREAL, June 10, 1854.

His Lordship replied, thanking the Mayor for the terms in which he had addressed him, and concluding nearly as follows:—"I know enough of mere popularity to estimate it at its true worth; but I confess that my heart is in the work of the improvement of the Province, and if I can be the instrument of consolidating the institutions to this great and growing Province, and placing them on a satisfactory and permanent basis, I shall be amply repaid, though, instead of my name being inscribed on the monument, I should only repose at its base. I was pleased, but not surprised, to receive the news of the manner in which the citizens of Montreal thought it their duty to testify their sympathy with the mother country in her present struggle; for I had, in my place in the House of Peers, a short time before, avowed my conviction that the people of these Provinces, while they claimed all the rights and privileges, would be proud also to share in all the glorious responsibilities of British subjects."

The members of McGill College, and the President of the Montreal Board of Trade, also presented addresses.

Both addresses having been replied to, His Exdent of the Montreal Board of Trade, also presented addresses.

Both addresses having been replied to, His Excellency received a number of gentlemen, who waited upon him, and afterwards sat down to a very elegant luncheon, presided over by His Worship the Mayor. In a few minutes, the Governor General rose from the table, and proceeded on board the Admiral. Both on his arrival and departure, he was escorted by a guard of honor of the Tweaty-sixth regiment and a deachment of the Montreal cavalry, under the command of Major David, and salutes were fired by a battery of artillery from the wharf.

and the Parliament of England, reciprocity must become the international law of the two countries.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Hamilton Spectator, June 13.)

To-day, (May 13.) Gen. Rowan having been divested of the brief authority conferred upon him, as the administrator of the government of Canada, Parliament will be opened by his Excellency the Governor General, in person. Although the eyes of the whole province are naturally directed to the spot where the "assembled wisdom" meets, we are not aware that any great dergee of anxiety is felt in reference to what may be done. One minister, at least, has given the people the assurance that little need be expected this session: and, moreover, that it will be the last of the present Parliament—consequently, they have not troubled themselves to inquire into the intentions of the government, further than what Mr. Malcoim Cameron has divulged. It has been customary to give a programme of, at least, the leading measures of the government, prior to the assembling of Parliament; and we all kn whow loudly the men now in power, and their organs, clamored against conservative administrations, when they failed to satisfy every inquiry of the opposition as to their intentions. The tables have been fairly turned, and now Parliament is to be opened without the slightest intimation as to what the government intends to do.

The greater part of the Western members have gone down to the seat of government, all of whom, with, perhaps, the exception of a few ministerial adherents, are utterly ignorant of what measures are to be brought forward. This is not as it should be: they have a right to know whether any measures of importance are to come up, in order that thay may be prepared to discoust them fully and fairly. To say the least, government has acted wacourteously, in not putting members in possession of their intentions on the leading questions of the day, if any such are to be legislated upon.

The organs have neither denied or confirmed the statements of Messrs. Cameron MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

OUR LAGUNA TERRITORY CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs in Yucatan-Conversion of the Island of Carmen into a Military Territory-Improve ment in Affairs on the Arrical of a New Governor - Annoyances at the Custom House Ceremonies on Good Friday—The Comet, &c.
You have already been informed that this island
and the adjacent district has been converted into a

gentleman who figured in the quarantine affair with the American brig John A. Taylor, conceived the magnificent idea of this political change. He has

alternately be en in power for the last ten or fifteen

years, whenever his party has been in the ascen-

dant. He professed to be a warm friend of Santa

Anna, and soon after the latter came into power he

(Gil) drew a map of the island and the immediately surrounding country. The map was skilfully drawn, and all the ranchos figured as towns : here was "Rancho del Padre "-two huts and a kitchen then came "Bocanueva"—one house and two huts: and "Palmar," a good house and a favorite place of resort on Sundays and feast days. Then there was Los Cuyas," on the opposite side of the lake-twe

mounds, inhabited by iguanas, rabbits, and field rats: next there was Boca Chica-inhabited in the day time by alligators, and at night by mosquitoes

&c. In fact, you would have supposed the district as thickly populated as China. A large star was placed in the middle of the lake, to mark the centre of the Territory. It reminded one of the water-lo speculation in the United States some years ago. The Sabios of Mexico stared at this beautiful map and wondered how they could have overlooked this important point. Occupy this point, said they-this great commercial mart of Yucatan-and revolution in that State is crushed forever. So well versed were

they in the geography of their own country that th lake was considered a part of the territory, although

TERRITORIO DE LA LAGUNA.
REPUBLICA MEJICANA, April 30, 1854.

wharf.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Toronto Colonist, June 12.]

It has already been stated in the Colonist, that papers have been signed at Washington settling the Reciprocity question and the Fishery question. The American press, speaking of the treaty, say:—

"England has got pretty much all she demands, except the provision providing that Colonial built vessels shall be entitled to United States registers." All this looks at first sight like a settlement of the question, and right glad should we be if it were settled, for though we do not attach so much value to this reciprocity as many do, yet the very uncertainty which has so long existed on the subject, has a damaging effect on our commerce. But so far from its being a settlement, it is only, in fact, the first step in that direction. The treaty agreed upon and signed by the British and United States authorities must, before it can become effective, be approved by the Senate of the United States on the one hand, and we are informed, by the several Colonial governments, on the other. The United States Senate have heretofore been favorable to this treaty. Even if the matter had been brought to its present position twelve months ago, it is not improbable that it would have received the assent of that body without difficulty; but the present temper of parties amongs our neighbors is such as to make the matter very doubtful.

A new element has been introduced into the discussions on the subject, which will arouse all the bit-

A new element has been introduced into the discussions on the subject, which will arouse all the bitterest feelings of the slaveholding States against it, and the warmest determination to carry it on the part of abolitionists. It is argued that the increase of commercial relations between the States and the North American colonies, will pave the way for the annexation of the provinces to the United States; that the greatest objection on our part is the existence of slavery, and that to abolish slavery will be to secure the colonies. Therefore better dissolve the Union with the slaveholding States than that the Northern States should again be sacrificed to prevent the establishment of a Southern republic, as was the case in the passage of the famous fugitive slave law, and the compromise measures on the same subject. This mode of argument will have great weight with large numbers, who are made sore by the recent action of the federal government on the Nebraska bill, but it will arouse the most vehement opposition, not only from the slaveholding States, but also from the very large and respectable portion of the people, both north and south, east and west, who regard the inviolability of the Union as the one grand and fundamental doctrine of every true democrat. The dissolution of the Union is regarded by these men as the greatest calamity that could be fall the nation, and the man who will even hint at its possibility is branded as a base traitor to his country.

It may therefore reasonably be expected that any A new element has been introduced into the dis-

It may therefore reasonably be expected that any

his country.

It may therefore reasonably be expected that any measure advocated by men who avow themselves indifferent to the maintenance of the Union, will be most vigorously opposed by all who regard the Union as so important and necessary.

But even supposing that the treaty should be approved by the United States Senate, it has then to be submitted to the several Legislatures of British North America. There is, perhaps, no doubt that Canada will, without hessitation, accept the measure in any shape which would give our breadstuffs free access to the United States markets, but it is by no means so certain that the other provinces would readily accept the measure. New Brunswick requires that she should have a market for her ships, which, it appears, is not to be granted; she would be glad to admit United States breadstuffs and provisions free, in order to feed her lumberers, but, at the same time, she will naturally be unwilling to give up her fisheries, without receiving what she believes to be a sufficient quid pro quo. Nova Scotia will probably be more unwilling to consent than any other province, unless the article of coal is admitted into the category of articles to be mutually free. Prince Edward's Island will probably be willing to accept the measure, as a large portion of her inhabitants are fully conscious that they can do better by selling their produce to the United States fishermen than by fishing themselves. Agriculture and grazing are very rapidly improving in the island, and the people are longing

We can see prices. The supportant expectance which will even to powerful an influence on the future properties of the country, whose proporties in wife the great properties of the country, who appropriate properties of the country in that State is crushed forever. So well versed were they in the geography of their own country that the lake was considered a part of the territory, although it is about twelve miles broad and forty miles long. Gil is a smart man, and in sending the map it was accompanied by a letter, glowing with fanciful descriptions and teeming with lovalty. In due time a dictatorial rescript arrived, converting this El Dorado into a military Territory, and Gil was made Governor ad interim, as Santa Anna had not then made up his mind whom to appoint. In the rescript it was mentioned that the Governor was at liberty to choose his residence in Lagrana or any other place which he might deem more convenient. Quere—What other place? We all laughed when we heard of that wise provision. Some said that: Los Cayos, where the lizards live, would be an eligible spot, as no intrigues could there reach him. Now the golden dream of Don Jose wasout; and he darkly hinted that he should govern Laguna according to his own views. Although he was chief in this important charge, he was not alone: two others were allowed to share in his counsels—the Judge of First Instance and the Collector; the former a young man, about twenty-eight years of age, and son-in-law to his wife. Here was a triumvirate not unworthy that which preceded the Roman empire, but certainly on a much smaller scale. If a Governor should come, said they, he will be a stranger, and consequently obliged to consult us—we shall pursue our own policy. This resplendent triumvirate was so dazzled with its own lustre that it could not see, what everybody saw, dark clouds peering above the horizon. While they considered themselves in the zenith of their glory a Prussian brig arrived from Galveston. Texas, by way of Vera Cruz, where she stopped for orders. He (the captain) brought with him 38,000 in American gold, to purchase a cargo. The gold was manifested, but he brought no receipt from the custom house at Vera Cruz and all y the case he serve the consigner. He advised the captain t

house of his consignee here, the man who had been the chief instrument in all this trouble and expense accosted the latter, saying—"Me aligno mucho que sait bien el Capitan con sus negocios à Vera Cruz." The gentleman to whom these sympathetic words were addressed gave him one withering look of scorn, and turned his back upon him without a word.

The laws of Mexico are wholesome if they were properly administered.

We are still subjected to some petty annoyances at the Custom House, as our newly appointed Collector is yet in the city of Mexico, but is soon expected here. The brig Lamartine, by which I send this letter, came from Aspinwall here to take a cargo, and there was a little informality in her bill of health, but her despatches were all regular, as were her papers from New York, with the Mexican Consul's certificate. When the captain had discharged his ballast, the subordinates of the Custom House sent word to the consignee that he could not load until they had inspected his logbook. This he refused to permit, according to the advice of most of the consuls in this place, and one particularly came to the American Consul's house to protest against such an unheard-of-claim. The Consul in quired if they had any charges to make against the vessel, for if they had it would be time enough to use his own option as it regarded the logbook, when they brought them forward. They confessed that they had not, but they wished to be satisfied with all her proceedings; and finally, after all this fusa and nonsense, she was allowed to load without yielding the point. The day after Good Friday, there was a grand salute with cannon in front of the General's house. Those who assisted at the gans were volunteers, but a gentleman who claimed to be an artillery officer stepped up to the gun and sunatched the stopper of the vent from the hands of the man who was a trending at the touchhole and put his thumb on it by way of bravado, to teach these raw fellows something. At two of them were ramming in the cartridge, the touchhole

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, June 8, 1854. Sir.—Your correspondent in Tampico gave you the other day a true statement of matters in Mexico, which I hereby endorse, and pronounce to

be correct in every respect.

I happen to be in possession of copies relating to the fact stated by your correspondent, which I beg to enclose, trusting that you may find it convenient to have them published in order to bring those corruptions before the world-otherwise they may

ruptions before the world—otherwise they may never come to light.

Very respectfully, yours. H. T.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MAZATLAN TO A TAMPLEO BOUSE.

The government seems bent upon rulning the commerce of the country entirely. They have lately conceded to four vessels, not only permission to pay the maritime duties according to the Arancel Cevallas, but payment of the international also, by the quotas of that Arancel. One of the four vessels, the Arethusa, belonging to Somellera & Co., has already discharged at San Blas; another for Blume & Co., the Leopard, is discharging at Manzanillo; a third, the Punope, to Andres Somellera, and a fourth to Echegeneu, Quintana & Co., are shortly expected hither. Now, as all the rest of us are and have been, since December 4, obliged to pay international duties according to the tariff of 1853, it is unfair to us to admit the vessels of individual merchants upon more favorable terms, without at the same time conceding the same right to us, for the stock of goods yet in. The operation of this concession to certain persons will be to shut up our stores until the said privileged class of merchants shall have realized their cargoes. Who will buy from us to pay international duties by the Arancel of 1853, while other merchants can offer to the buyers the morefavorable terms of the Arancel Cevallos? We merchants not of the privileged, and strong representations to Mexico, to the English, Prussian and while other merchants can other to the buyers the more favorable terms of the Aracecl Cevallos? We merchants not of the privileged, made strong representations to Mexico, to the English, Prussian and French Ministers there, pointing out the injustice done us by these acts of the government, and insisting, not that the concessions should be withdrawn, but that we might be put on the same footing, i. e., all permitted to pay international daties according to the Arancel Cevallos. To Mr. Doyle we sent a copy of the order received in this Custom House, for the introduction of the Leopard's cargo, obtained from the government surreptitiously, in the name of one of our partners, which extraordinary proceeding we have not yet received any explanation of.

At the same time we handed to Mr. Doyle a comparative statement of duties levied by the two branches, considering figures much more expressive than words on the subject. We have also written to Colima, that representations may be made against these shameful irregularities on the part of the government.

Respecting the Leopard's cargo, I beg to give you the particulars.

One of the persons that hover round the palace military territory, but you are not aware of all the circumstances connected with this geographical change. It appears that Don José Rosarie Gil, the

the particulars.

One of the persons that hover round the palace in Mexico made the following statement, in the

name of Stuart & Thompson, English merchants, of Mazatlan:—
In the middle of last year Mr. Langworthy, of Manchester, despatched from Fleetwood the bark Leopard for the port of Guaymas, but on account of some damage sustained about the month of October, the owner resolved to send her to San Francisco, seeing that she could not reach the Mexican coast before the new tariff would be inforce; and that such an arrival after that event would only cause heavy losses, &c. As some vessels have been admitted at the Cevallos

As some vessels have been admitted at the Cevallos tariff, they claim the same privilege, in which case they will try to communicate with the captain of the Leopard before discharging at San Francisco.

As it was dangerous perhaps to land the cargo at Guaymas, on account of fillbusters, it is requested that she may be allowed to discharge in any other port of entry.

Having lent \$18,673 to the government of the State of Talisco, they request that the general government may give them creaif for the same. (Signed) Mexico, 6th February, 1854.

Now comes the resolution of the government.

Having brought before his Serene Highness, in a meeting of ministers, the above proposition, he has been pleased to admit it, under the following conditions:—

neen pieased to admit it, under the following conditions:—
First. The compensation of \$18,673 shall take place only if proved to have been paid such sum by the interested parties of this cargo, and if the duties of the Leopard amount to \$100,000; and if not, a compensation only to take place in proportion.
Second. The said vessel to be at anchor at San Blas or Mazatlan before two months, counted from this date, and after such date neither this proposal nor any similar one shall be taken into consideration.

Third. The cargo of said vessel cannot be sent out

nor any similar one shall be taken into consideration. Third. The cargo of said vessel cannot be sent out
of the departments of Sinalou, Jalisco, Durango and
Chihnahua.

Fourth. The interested parties to pay immediately
to the Treasury \$35,000 in silver, and the balance
of daties, after the accounts may be made up.
Fifth. If it were proved that the vessel had bees
weeked, the amount advanced will be returned in
duties of the first vessels anchoring in any port of
the Pacific, and to the satisfaction of the parties.
Signed by the Minister of Finance, and remitted
to the Collectors of Mazatlan and San Blas.

MEXICO, Feb. 19, 1854.

MEXICO, Feb. 16. 1854.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUGURIVE BURNS.—The U. S. revenue cutter Morris. Capt. Sands, arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday night, and was towed up on Saturday by the steamer Engineer. She left Boston just a week before, having on board the fugitive slave Anthony Burns, in custody of four officers of the Boston City Police, viz: Capt. Riley, and Messrs. Wright, Coolidge and ——. On her arrival here Burns was brought on shore in charge of the officers and taken before the Mayor, who ordered him into the custody of the jailor, until last evening, when he was taken to Richmond in the steamer Jamestown, to be delivered to Mr. Brent, the agent of his owner, from whom he sloped. There was considerable curiosity manifested to get a sight of him, but it did not smount to any thing like, an excitement. Burns is said to be a remarkably likely fellow, about 27 years old, and apparently of pure African blood. He said he would greatly prefer to append the rest of his life in Virginia among his old associates; but he could not do it now, since he had forficited the confidency of his master and his friends and all others whose good opinion was worth having, and he could no longer lift up his head among them, it would therefore be a railed to him to go back to Boston, where he was sare he could not be as happy as he was in Virginia before he ran away.—Norfolk Herald, June 12.

A bouse and barn was recently set fire to in Boughe, Mass, belonging to Bester Richards. We learn from the Worcester Franceips that the incendiary was a man named Moses Chass, who had occupied the bouse out had been elected on the provious day, on a warrant obtained by Mr. Richards. The deed was committed out of recently. On the afternoon of the same day Chass was found dead, suspended by the need from the limb of a tree about twenty roles from the premises, laving committee the orders of subjects to sycaps from the street of

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Sixteenth Ward Temperance Meeting. A meeting of the residents of the Sixteenth ward in favor of sustaining their Alderman and Councilmen in refusing to grant any licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, was held on Tuesday evening in Knickerbocker Hali. In the words of the call, the citizens assembled to adopt such measures as might be deemed expedient, and give such an expression of public sentiment as would tend to encourage those officers in the discharge of their duty. There were about eight hundred persons present.

At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the nomination of John Delamater for President, which being put to the vote was unanimously car-

ried. The following Vice Presidents were then nominated, and took their seats on the platform :- D. A. Cushman, James Pollock, William Mengis, Joseph Tucker, Robert Barclay, W. B. Leonard, W. Phillips, George Clark, J. Finch, O. P. Wells, William Johnson, Lorenzo Moses, James Horner, George Meritt, J. P. Hamilton, Richard Moore, Mark Cor nell, A. J. Post, John W. Howe, David Keys, Morris Roberts, Samuel Hopper, Stephen Paul, Jacob Du bois, Richard Lawrence, James Crowe, Hiram Forrester, D. Crane, Sampson Moore, John Jackson, P. White, Junn., Dexter Fairbanks, J. B. Hilyer, David McMasters, Charles Sutton, John Denham, Abm. McPride, John Morlarty, W. Davidson, John Genin.

McPride, John Morlarty, W. Davidson, John Genin.
The following Secretaries were appointed:—L. A. Rosemiller, David Bartly, Theodore Camp, James W. Halsted, Robert Taylor, Daniel Townsend, A. R. Cushman, John Pollock, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions:—James Horner. Richard Lawrence, B. C. Wendell, A. Lester, Wilson G. Hunt.

The Chairman in opening said that this was a meeting of the most momentous importance. Its results would go forth to the world, and he hoped that the meeting would send forth such a principle as would be recognized by all. The object of this assemblage was to sustain the city authorities, and he hoped that there would be such an expression of public opinion on this point as would let the world know that the citizens of the Sixteenth ward were a peace loving people. Three hundred places in this ward were licensed to retail spirituous liquors, which was one to every ten voters. Shall these things remain in the midst of us while we have the power to remove them? He trusted that those present would respond to the call, and show by a unanimous voice that the citizens of the Sixteenth ward were an order loving people.

The Hon, C. C. Leight then addressed the meeting. He rejoiced to see such a noble gathering of the citizens of the Sixteenth ward. It was re-

to the call, and show by a unanimous voice that the citizens of the Sixteenth ward were an order loving people.

The Hon. C. C. Leight then addressed the meeting. He rejoiced to see such a noble gathering of the citizens of the Sixteenth ward. It was rejoicing to the heart of every true American to see people determined to put down the abominable unisance of liquor traffic. This traffic has had the whole force of the eight operated it. And what is the business of liquor sellers? It is to fill alms-houses and prisons. The result of their business is pauperism and crime. Hitherto the liquor sellers have been allowed to carry on their trade for the tax of ten dollars, but the Excise Board has now found out that this is a sheer loss. See what a large amount of money is lost in poorhouses, prisons, almshouses, juries, and coroners' inquests—and how many of them are filled or caused by the use of intoxicating liquors? He (the speaker) held it to be right that the Excise Board should grant no more licenses. If liquor salling was not an evil, then, in the name of consistency, why license a few and not the many? To restrict licenses would not have the effect of essening the sale of liquor. It would only have the effect of concentrating it. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Waxelly was overjoyed in looking at so many intelligent counicnances, when he remembered the cause that brought them hither. While the country was going ahead in everything else, it was not retrograding in morals. The Sixteenth, the Ninetcenth and the Twentieth wards are the pioneers—others will follow, and the city will soon be delivered from the curse of rum. (Applause.) He would like to be in earnest (laughter), for there was work to do. This was the time for action. He would like to be in earnest (laughter), for there was work to do. This was the time for action. He would like to be in earnest (laughter), for there was work to do. This was the time for action. He would like to be in earnest. (Baughter), for there was work to do. This was the legitimate wo

Whereas, The sale of intoxicating liquors in our ward has increased so encomously, and the houses and stores in which they are sold have multiplied so rapidly as to give us one incensed liquor heuse to every ten voters in our ward, and whereas, it has been the practice heretofore to license grocery stores to sell liquors in connection with provisions, thereby not only giving those who sell both liquor and groceries an under advantage over those who only sell the latter, but expessing our wives, our staters, our little ones and our domestics, who have occasion to visit them, to their permicious influences; andones, over houses, and the like, for the sale of the liquor, thereby enabling these places to lare our young min, our weak men, and our men of loose morality to visit them, and spend their time, their money, their health and characters for maught; and whereas, we regard the presence of these liquors as not only unoccessary to the well being of our citizens, but highly permicious and njurious to the health, happiness, peace and security of the persons and property of the whole community—Therefore.

Resolved, That we hall with joy and satisfaction as well as with gratitude, the manly, noble, dignified and righteous decision of Thomas Christy, Esq., Alderman, and Samuel Hustel. Worthington Hodgismon, William Smith and John McIntyre. Councilmen of our ward, in refusing to grant any licenses for the sale of these drinks within the limits of the Sixteenth ward.

Resolved, That it is an admission on the particular persons to sell liquors, if liquors are beneficial as drinks to the community. In anti-republicant, usequal and oppressive in its operation and tendencies, giving to the increased a visual monogony of a profitable trade.

Resolved, That it is an admission on the particular persons to sell liquors, and indendencies, giving to the increase a visual monogony of the profitable trade.

Resolved, That it is an admission on the particular persons to sell of the men and the particular persons to sell of the part tions bread, did any one doubt that comfort, plenty, and happiness would be greatly increased? One in it of the net carnings of many of the labor-

ing classes went for rum. Thus it was that laber was perpetually dependent. He believed that we should have the Maine law in a year, and in the meantime the rum traffig would be greatly diminished. But to accomplish this, labor was necessary. If ten thousand temperance men of this city would give a dellar to the cause, we should push the cause onward, and have a Maine law delegation sent to the Legislature next winter. We must give our labor, time, effort, and means, if necessary, to ald in the cause. Our city contained powerful interests on the side of rum, and we needed a great temperance interest to counteract the influence which the streams of pollution were exerting. We needed combination. He thought that chemical works in a popular style ought to be diffused, so that the people might be able to understand the poisonous qualities of alcohol. Finally, give them the Maine law, which was destined, after all, to be their great safe-guard.

LOCAL AFFAIRS

which was destined, after all, to guard.

The question on the adoption of the resolutions was then put, and, on motion, they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Warmen made a few closing remarks upon the particular object which had called them together, and the meeting separated.

Our Concord Corresponden

CONCORD, (N. II.) June 10, 1864.

Meeting of the New Hampshire Legislature—
Strength of Parties in the House of Representatives

Strength of Parties in the House of Representatives
—The Senotorial Question—Victory of the Opposition—Mr. Burke—Gov. Baker—His Message.
Our Legislature met on Wednesday last, June 7.
The process of organization showed that, in the
House of Representatives, the democratic strength
had been something overrated. The democratic organs had claimed twenty majority at least, while others admitted that that majority might be as high as sixteen, and could not well be less than six. turns out that, admitting all that the democrate now claim, it is but five at the utmost. Every member of the House but one was present when the vote for speaker was cast, both parties having exerted themselves most strenuously to get all their men here on the day of meeting. The whole vote was 310, and of these, Mr. Chase, the democratic candidate, received precisely the number necessary to elect him-156. Mr. Tappan received 153, and there was one scattering vote. Counting the scattering and the absentee as democrats, and the strength of per-

ties in the House would seem to be as follows:-

Democratic majority.....

Those stupid whigs who threw away their votes in some towns, and those yet more stupid members of the same party, who would not allow John P. Hale to be elected to the House, can now see what are opportunity they have lost of giving the administra-

opportunity they have lost of giving the administration a broadside that should have effectually riddled it. At least half a dozen representatives were lost to the opposition through their conduct.

The filling up of the vacancies in the Senate afforded a tolerably good opportunity to test the strength of parties. This was done in convention, and as the democrats had eight Senators, they were found, with all their members of both bodies present, to have 166 votes in joint ballot. There were two ballotings to fill the vacancy in No. 7, in conseduence of an irregularity having occurred on the first; and on each occasion the democratic vote was 165; namely, 157 Representatives and eight Senators. One democratic Representative was absent. On the first of these ballotings, the opposition candidate for Senator had 156 votes; namely, 154 Representatives and two Senators. In electing a Councillor for District No. 4, the democratic majority was 10.

The following is the official vote for Governor:

was 10.

The following is the official vote for Governor:-

The opposition are confident of defeating him, let what may happen with other candidates. Mr. Wells's chances are better. The belief that, though reconciled with the President, the two gentlemen hate each other with as much fervor as ever, will help the Exeter candidate, and secure to him a senatorship. If he should get one still, there is no saying what a week may bring forth. It is but a short time since the belief was general throughout New England that the Nebraska bill could not pass the United States House of Representatives; yet it has passed that body and is now the law of the land. So it may be here, and the Nebraska bill be "accepted" by our democracy. A gentleman who has so many good things at his disposal as the President of the United States, is apt to prove a very persuasive reasoner when he sets about the work of convincing men in good earnest.

States, is apt to prove a very persuasive reasoner when he sets about the work of convincing men in good earnest.

Mr. Burke is as busy in making sport as man cas be. He is in an awkward position. An ultra proslavery man, he is now working in unison with abolitionists, free soilers and whigs. He has the same end in view that they have—the humiliation of President Pierce. Hatred, like misery, gives to a man very strange companions. It does not seem possible that any formal coalition could be entered into between Mr. Burke and his friends—a corporal's guard on the peace establishment—and the opposition party; and, but for the vehemence with which he has always denounced coalitions for the benefit of other people, I should not hesitate to say that he would not be found coalescing with abolitionists under any circumstances. That vehemence, however, leads some to think that be would become one of the foremost men in a coalition here, and prove, ultimately, as good a champion of the anti-slavery cause as the venerable Giddings himself. It is the nature of these men of violence to run from one extreme to the other, when once they begin the work of change. A fanatic in religion never cease to change, once having commenced it, until be brings up in the insanity of atheism. It is so in politics, where the renegades never stop until they have illustrated the whole scale of change. They do not change merely their coats, but also their skins. But Mr. Burke's arbitrary temper an habits of cogmatism would ruin him even if he were the most reinable of men. He is a true type of the New Hampshire democracy of a dozen veers agand can never get it out of his head that the cond tion of things here has utterly changed in that time Arbitrary, vindictive, domineering, and acting a the principle that wen are to be scourged into obtain the principle that wen are to be scourged into the content of the principle that wen are to be scourged into the content of the principle that wen are to be scourged into the content of the principle that

New Hampshire democracy of a dozen years ag and can never get it out of his head that the condition of things here has utterly changed in that tim Arbitrary, vindictive, domineering, and acting othe principle that men are to be scourged into obdience to caucus, slictation—he having first diotate to the caucus—his talents are not of half the use the public or to himself that they would be if the were coupled with a more amiable frame of min He has many good points, and it is a pity to sthem all neutralized, or worse, by the most serio faults that can belong to a public man.

Gov. Baker is the practical antithesis of A Burke; and if the granite democracy get out of the present troubles without a rupture, it will be owito the calm sagacity and sober good sense of a new chief magistrate. He knows the character the age, and well understands the nature of the pie who have honored him with their suffrages, will so act as to prove that he deserved their tra Aware that party obligations can no longer be forced, and that they can be maintained only a consequence of a party's fidelity to its princip he proved foremost among those who shall suppround political views, and cause governmental iccedings to reflect the opinions of the public. Baker is opposed to the Nebraska bill, and Mr. W now says that he is.

The Governor's address is an excellent State per. It is well written, concise, and devoted me to local affairs. What little is said about the nail government is what could not be left out with subjecting the Governor to misrepresentations.

The reason why the democrata wished to senators on Tuesday, was to get the subject of the way-before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, which assembles here on the 15th the leaders in which must now look for trouble whigs were quite as well aware as the democrate edition of the democratic convention, which assembles here on the 15th the leaders in which must now look for trouble whigs were quite as well aware as the democrate of the postponeror of the convention.